

# BookletChart™

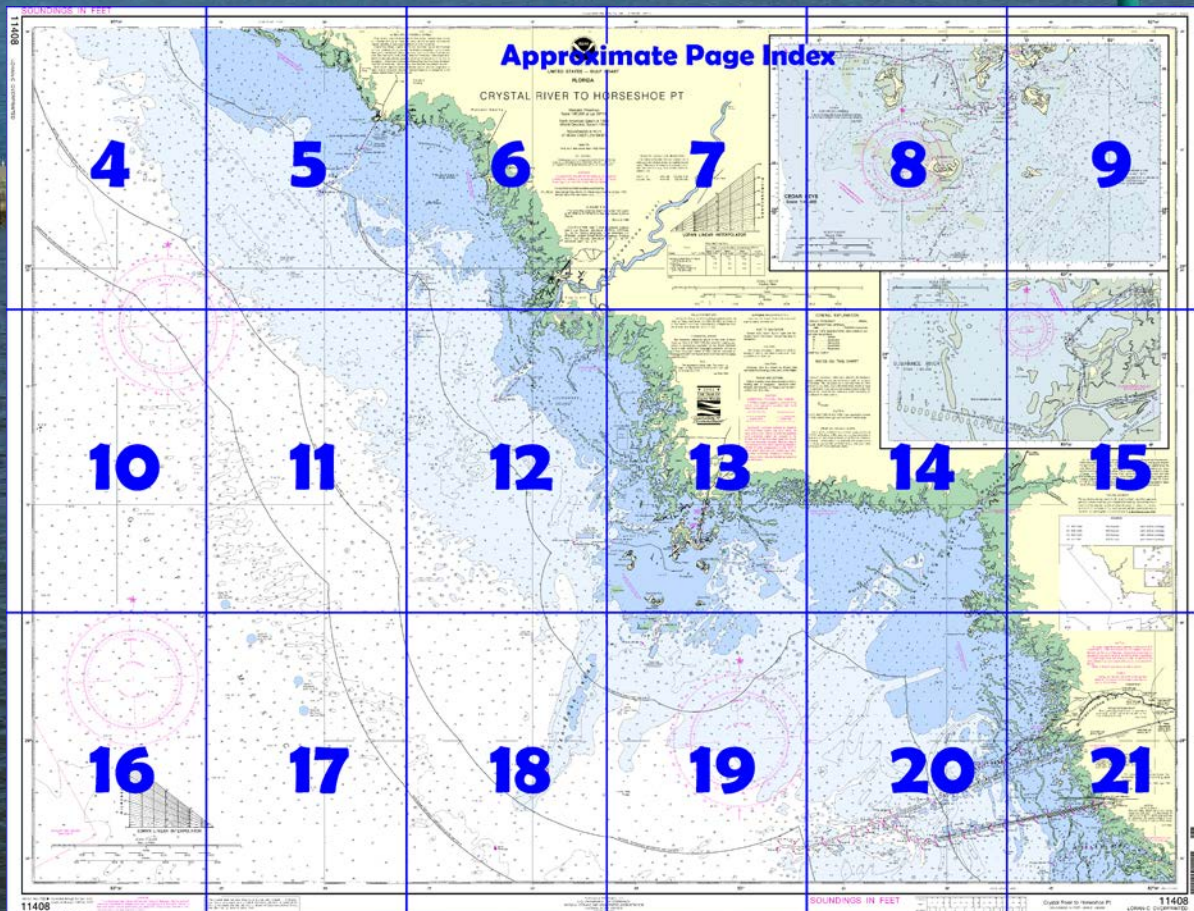
## Crystal River to Horseshoe Point NOAA Chart 11408



*A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters*  
*When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.*



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



**Published by the**  
**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**  
**National Ocean Service**  
**Office of Coast Survey**  
[www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov)  
**888-990-NOAA**

**What are Nautical Charts?**

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

**What is a BookletChart™?**

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

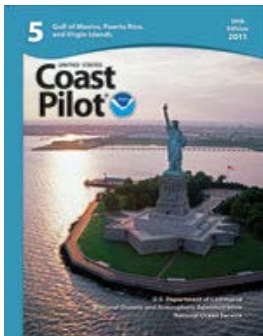
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

**Notice to Mariners Correction Status**

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=11408>



**[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 9 excerpts].**

A channel, marked by lights, leads E from the Gulf for 14 miles to a turning basin at the Power plant 2 miles NW of Crystal River entrance. The channel had a depth of 20 feet. The power plant has a T-head pier with 500 feet of berthing space and 20 feet alongside. Fresh water and electrical shore-power connections are available.

**Cross Florida Greenway** enters the Gulf 3.0 miles N of the Crystal River power plant. The channel, marked by lights and

daybeacons, can be approached by the two outermost reaches of the powerplant entrance channel that are in line with the Greenway canal.

The approach channel had a centerline depth of 11 feet. The canal is open to barge traffic, but also used by pleasure boats.

**Chart 11408.**—A privately dredged channel, marked by private lights, leads E from the Gulf for about 14 miles to a turning basin at the Florida Power Corporation's Crystal River powerplant about 2 miles NW of Crystal River entrance. In May 1982, the channel had a reported controlling depth of 20 feet. The inner end of the channel is protected by two dikes extending to shore. The N dike is about 3 miles long, and the S dike about 2 miles long. Spoil banks extend along the N side of the channel for about 3.5 miles seaward from the end of the N dike. Two stacks on the N side of the turning basin, four stacks in about 28°58.0'N., 82°41.8'W., several cooling towers, and the powerplant are conspicuous. The stacks at the turning basin, with alternating bands of white and red, are marked on top by flashing red lights, and by fixed and flashing red lights on the lower section. The 600-foot stacks to the N and the cooling towers are marked by strobe lights. The powerplant has a T-head pier with 500 feet of usable berthing space and 20 feet reported alongside. The pier is used to unload coal from barges. Fresh water and electrical shore-power connections are available.

**Withlacoochee River** rises in the central part of the Florida Peninsula and empties into the Gulf about 17 miles SE of Cedar Keys.

**Withlacoochee River Entrance Light 1** (28°58'06"N., 82°49'42"W.), 16 feet above the water and shown from a pile with a green square daymark, marks the approach.

A dredged channel leads from the Gulf to a turning basin at Inglis, about 7 miles above the mouth.

**Currents.**—Off the mouth of the river, a tidal current sets E during the flood and W during the ebb. The ebb has a reported velocity of 3 knots at times; this must be taken into account by vessels coming in from the entrance buoy. A strong NE wind may increase the velocity of the ebb current and a SW wind may decrease it.

**Manatees.**—Regulated speed zones and a caution zone for the protection of manatees are in the Withlacoochee River and its approaches. (See Manatees, chapter 3.)

**Waccasassa River**, 10 miles N of Withlacoochee River, has the extensive **Waccasassa Reefs** off its entrance. A channel marked by private daybeacons leads E of the reefs and, in May 1982, had a reported controlling depth of 2 feet with greater depths inside the river. A public launching ramp and a marina are on the N shore about 4 and 4.3 miles, respectively, above the mouth. The marina is in a small basin. Gasoline, berths, water, ice, some marine supplies, and a launching ramp are available.

A submerged wreck with 7 feet of water over it is about 3.5 miles ESE of Seahorse Reef Light in about 28°57.7'N., 83°05.4'W.

**Main Ship Channel**, a dredged channel, leads from the Gulf in a general NE direction between East Bank and West Bank, E of Seahorse Key and Grassy Key; thence by a crooked and winding channel W of Atsena Otie Key into Cedar Key Harbor. In August 1997, the centerline controlling depth was 7 feet. The channel is well marked by lights and daybeacons. Extreme caution must be exercised at two hairpin curves.

**Fog.**—This area has considerable fog during the winter; S winds bring it in, and N winds clear it away.

**U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center**  
**24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies**

RCC New Orleans

Commander

8th CG District

New Orleans, LA

(504) 589-6225



# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jul. 5/08  
Corrected through LNM Jul. 1/08

## NOTE B

### CRYSTAL RIVER

The controlling depth was 6½ feet on the centerline from Light 1 to daybeacon 21 (28°55'35" N, 82°41'38" W); thence 5½ feet to daybeacon 23, opposite Bagley Cove; thence 2½ feet to the public boat ramp.

Aug 2009

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 29° 10'  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

### SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

#### HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

## NOTE E

The daybeacons are private. The controlling depth for Alligator (West) Pass is 2 feet from light "2" to daybeacon "30".

Jan-Feb 1994

## NOTE C

The channel leading into the Crystal River Power Plant had a reported controlling depth of 20 feet

Feb. 1980 - Apr. 1981

#### STACKS

### CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY

For information on aids to navigation, channel conditions, and bridge and cable clearances consult the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Greenways and Trails at (352) 236-7143.

### WITHLACOOCHIE RIVER

The controlling depth was 4 feet for a mid-width set to the mouth of the river (Daybeacon

QVHD P  
AUTH C

### AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

## CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

### RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

## CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

### NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

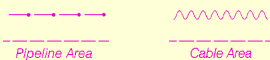
Salem, FL	WWF-88	126.425 MHz
Inverness, FL	WWF-38	162.40 MHz
Morrison, FL	KWN-38	162.550 MHz

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

## CAUTION

### SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

## NOTE D

Colregs demarcation lines follow the general trend at the seaward high water shoreline except where charted.

### Crackertown

## NOTE F

12 NORTHWEST CHANNEL  
The controlling depth was 6 feet on centerline from the entrance to the main ship channel.  
11  
Sep 2010

### HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.882" northward and 0.585" eastward to agree with this chart.

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## CAUTION

Loran-C rates 7980-W and 7980-Y are reported to provide the most reliable coverage over the entire charted area.

### POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

### SUWANEE RIVER

The controlling centerline depth was 3½ feet from a point at 29° 19'00"N, 83°07'06"W to Fanning; thence 3½ feet to Ellaville.

May-Jul 1986

## RATES ON THIS CHART

7980-W 7980-X 7980-Y 7980-Z

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

OVERHEAD PWR. AND T. CABLES between Bradford Island and Ellaville. MINIMUM APPROX VERTICAL CL. 35 FT. SWING BRIDGES, FIXED BRIDGES and BRIDGES UNDER CONSTRUCTION between Bradford Island and Ellaville. MINIMUM HOR. CL. 48 FT. MINIMUM VERT. CL. 5 FT.

## LORAN-C

### GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz  
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL

7980.....79,800 Microseconds

0000.....00,000 Microseconds

STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).

M.....Master

W.....Secondary

X.....Secondary

Y.....Secondary

Z.....Secondary

EXAMPLE: 7980-Y

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

## SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

## HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972

Demarcation lines are shown thus: - - - - -

## NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

## TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	feet	feet	feet
Suwannee River entrance	(29°17' N/83°09' W)	3.4	3.0	0.6
Withlacoochee River entrance	(29°00' N/82°46' W)	3.5	3.1	0.6
Cedar Key	(29°08' N/83°02' W)	3.8	3.5	0.6

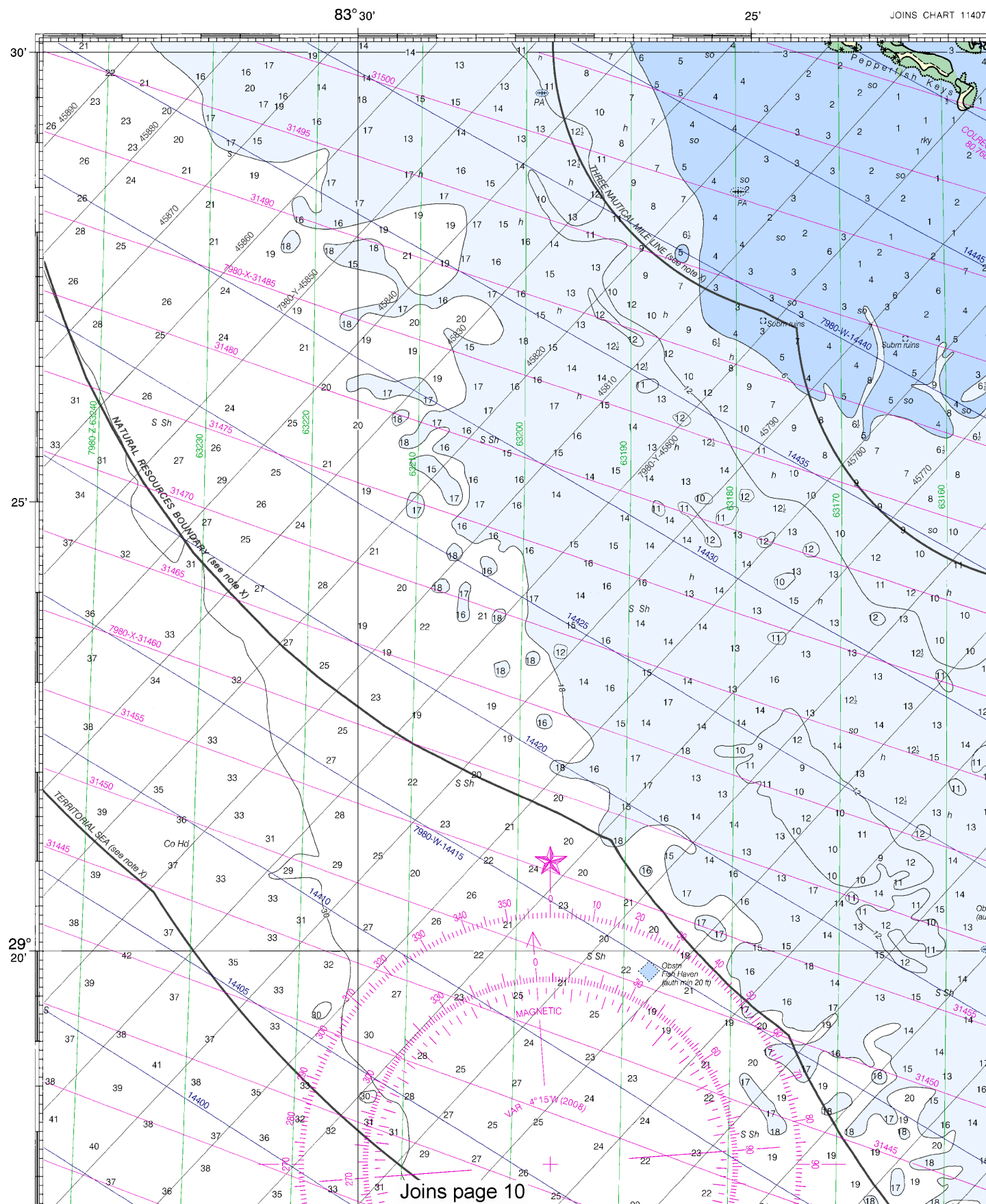
Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.

(May 2008)

# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11408

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

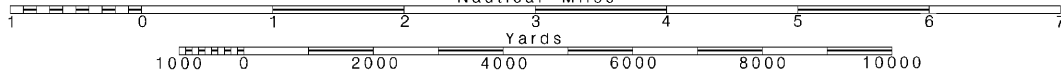


Joins page 10

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

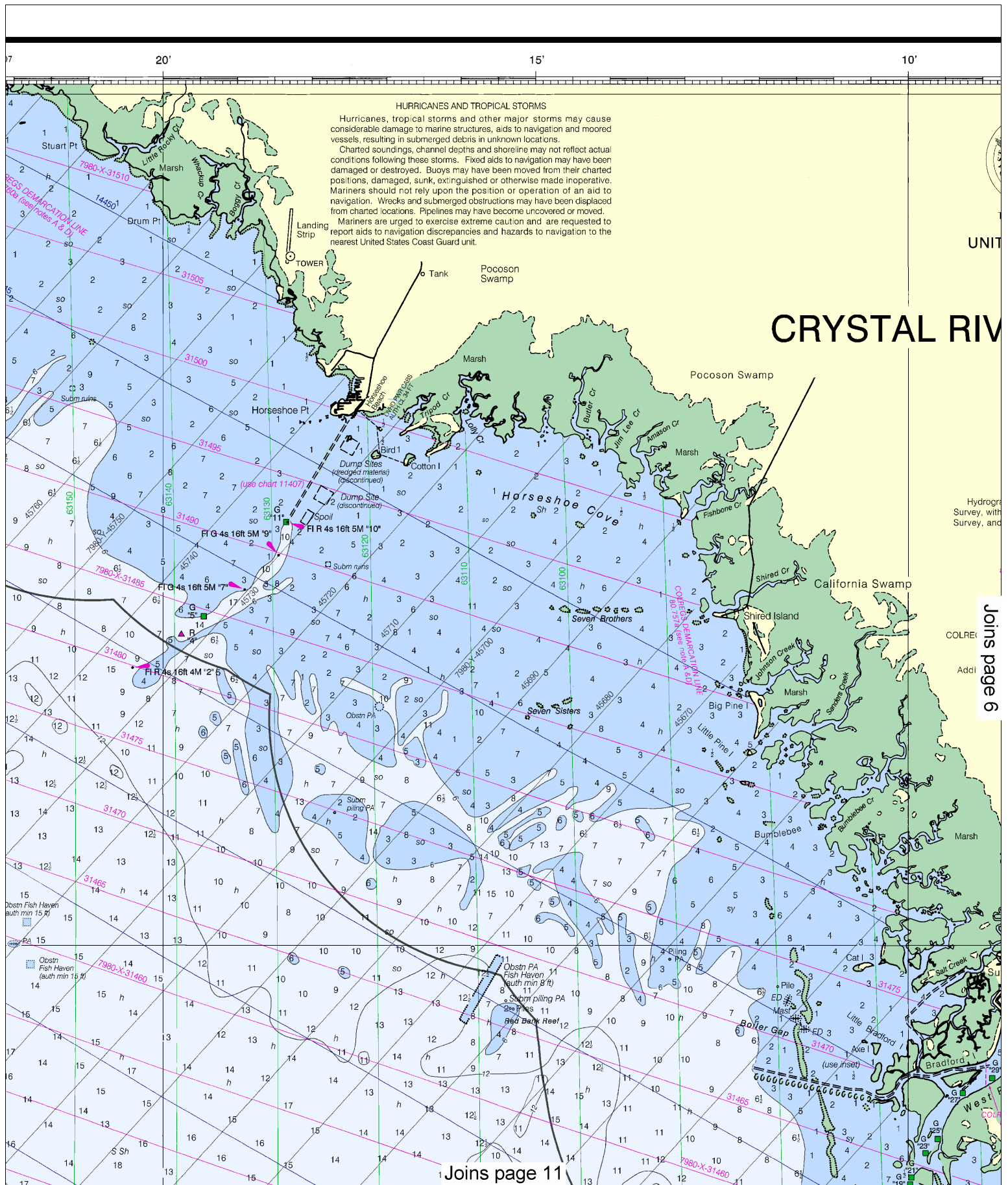
See Note on page 5.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

4





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

15'

10'

### HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

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Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES — GULF COAST

FLORIDA

# CRYSTAL RIVER TO HOG ISLAND

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 29° 10'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

### AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

### WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

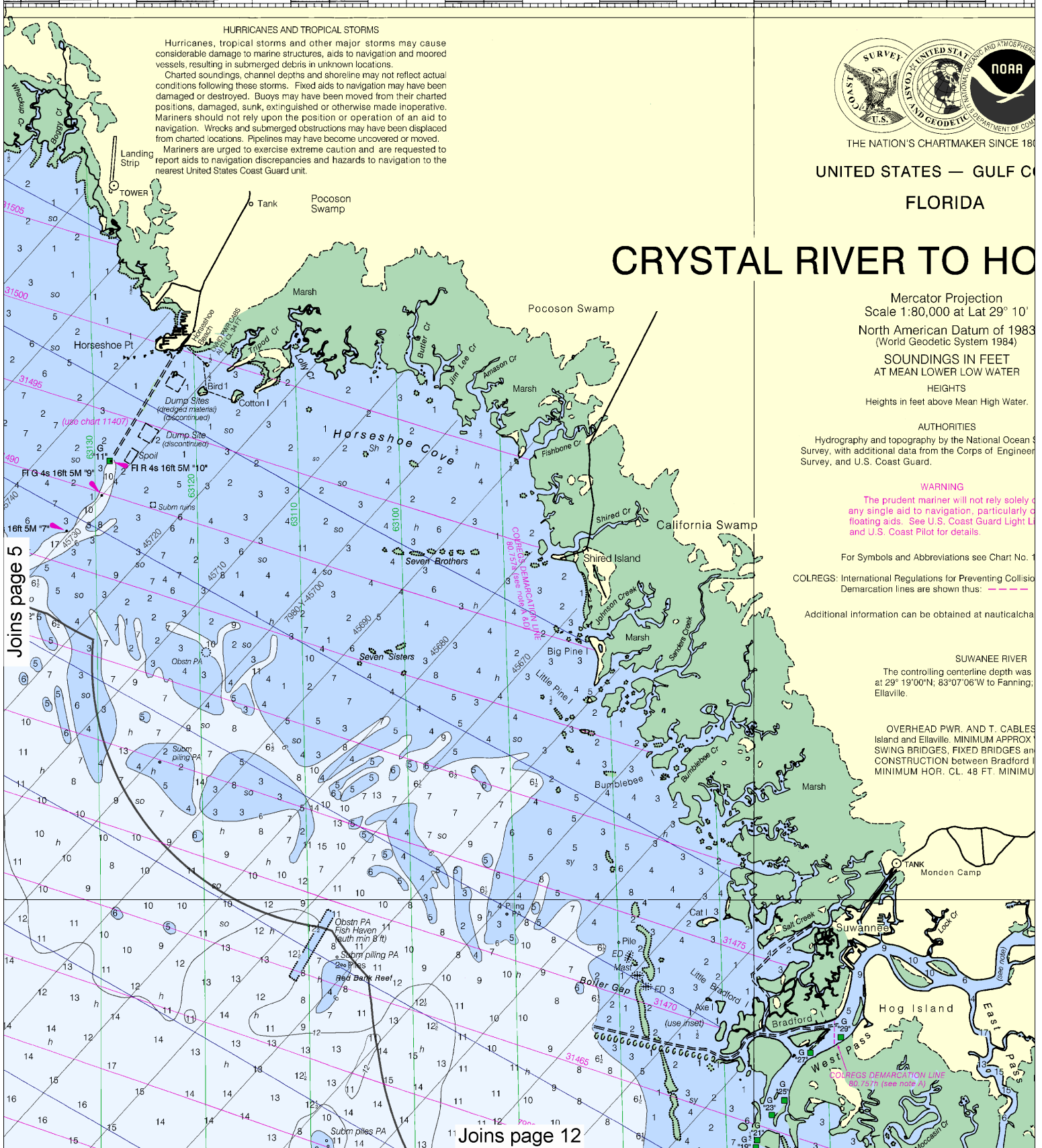
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

### SUWANEE RIVER

The controlling centerline depth was at 29° 19'00"N; 83° 07'06"W to Fanning, Ellaville.

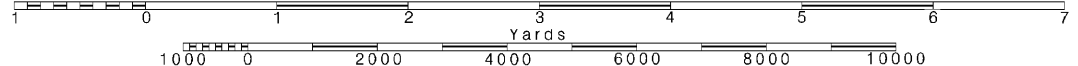
OVERHEAD P.W.R. AND T. CABLES  
Island and Ellaville. MINIMUM APPROX. SWING BRIDGES, FIXED BRIDGES AND CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN Bradford I. MINIMUM HOR. CL. 48 FT. MINIMUM



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



05°

83°

55'



COAST

## HORSESHOE PT

3

Service, Coast  
ers, Geologicalon  
on  
List

ions at Sea, 1972.

harts.noaa.gov.

s 3½ feet from a point  
g; thence 3½ feet to

May-Jul 1986

ES between Bradford  
X VERTICAL CL. 35 FT.  
and BRIDGES UNDER  
of Island and Ellaville.  
UM VERT. CL. 5 FT.

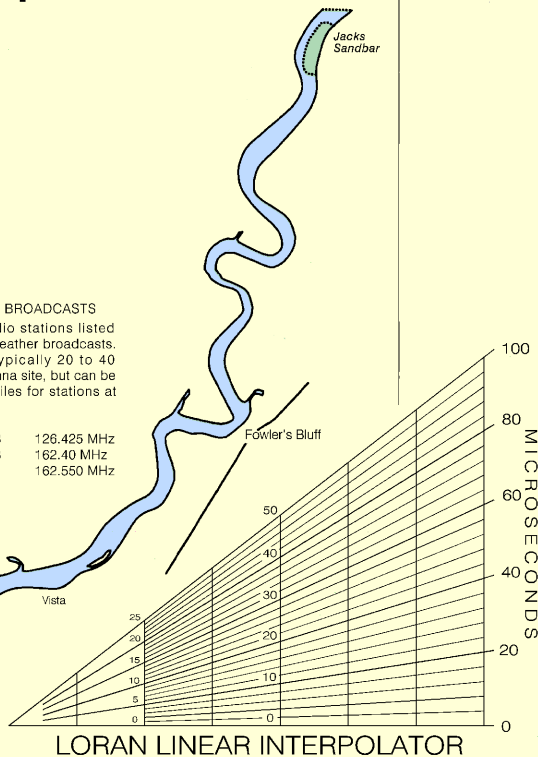
Marsh

Creek

## NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

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Inverness, FL	WWF-38	162.40 MHz
Morrison, FL	KWN-38	162.550 MHz

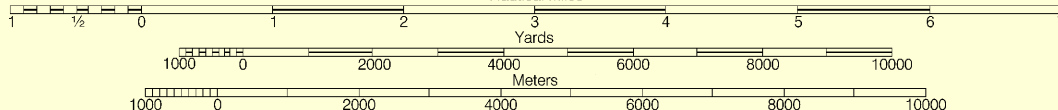


LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR

## TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
			Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
			feet	feet	feet
Suwannee River entrance		(29°17'N/83°09'W)	3.4	3.0	0.6
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Cedar Key		(29°08'N/83°02'W)	3.8	3.5	0.6

Dashes (---) located in datum column indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (May 2008)

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8602 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

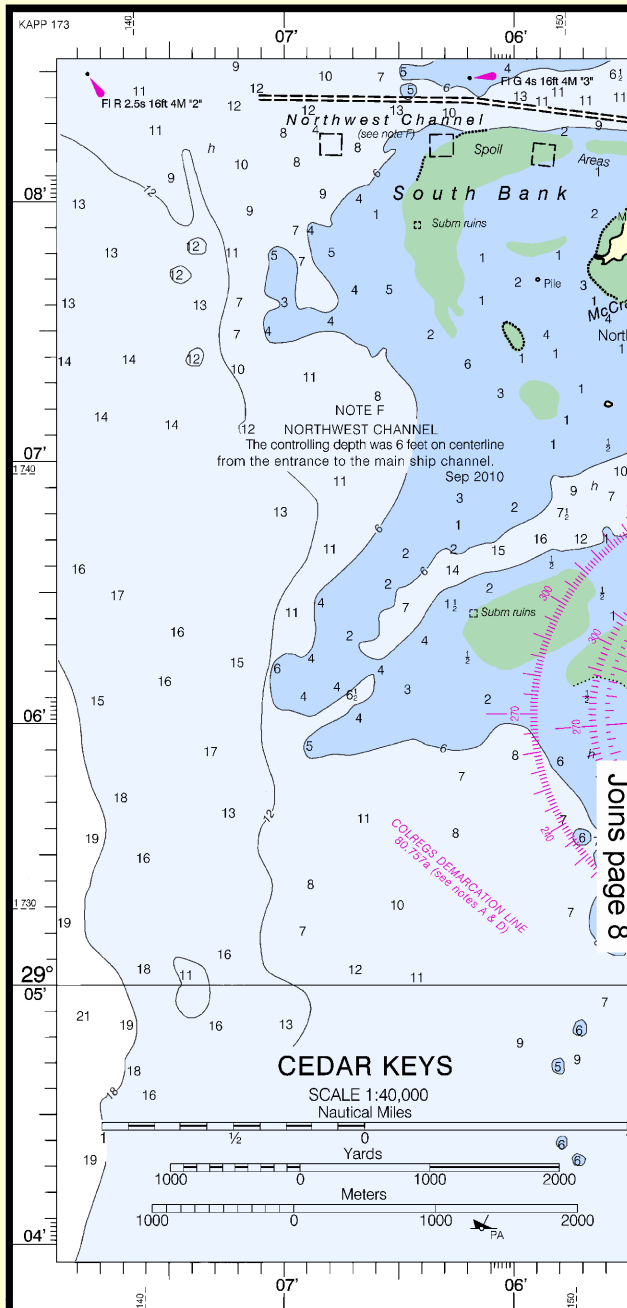
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

U.S. Coast Guard Light List for information concerning aids to

LORAN-C  
GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz  
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL  
7980.....79,800 Microseconds



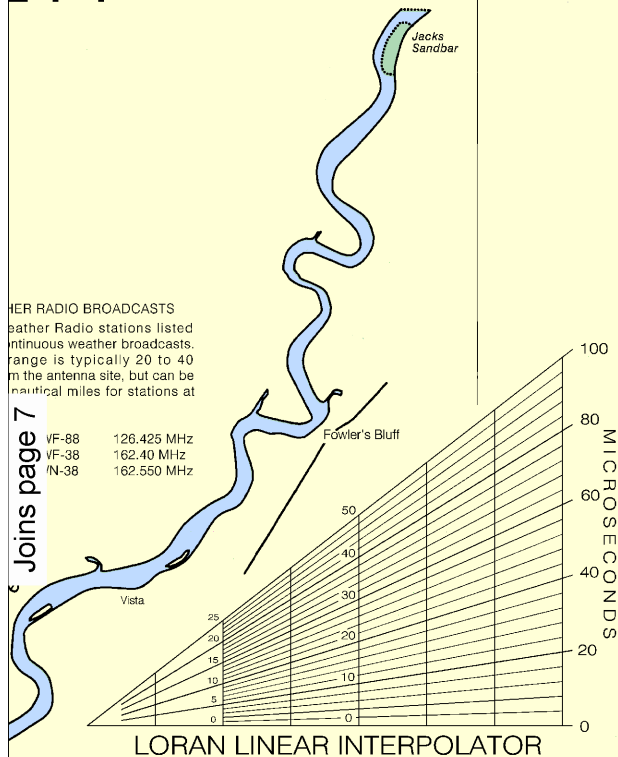
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Joins page 13

# E PT

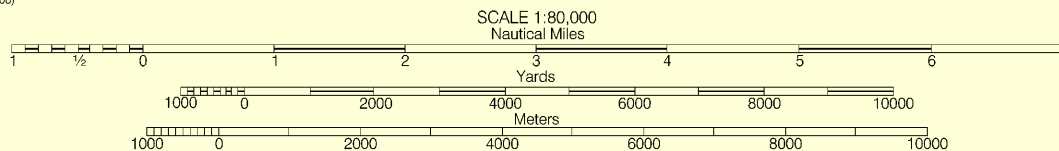
HER RADIO BROADCASTS  
 1. Radio stations listed  
 2. Continuous weather broadcasts.  
 3. Range is typically 20 to 40  
 4. nautical miles for stations at

Joins page 7



TIDAL INFORMATION				
PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
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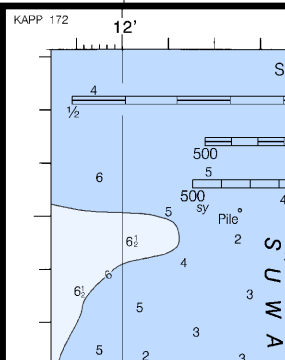
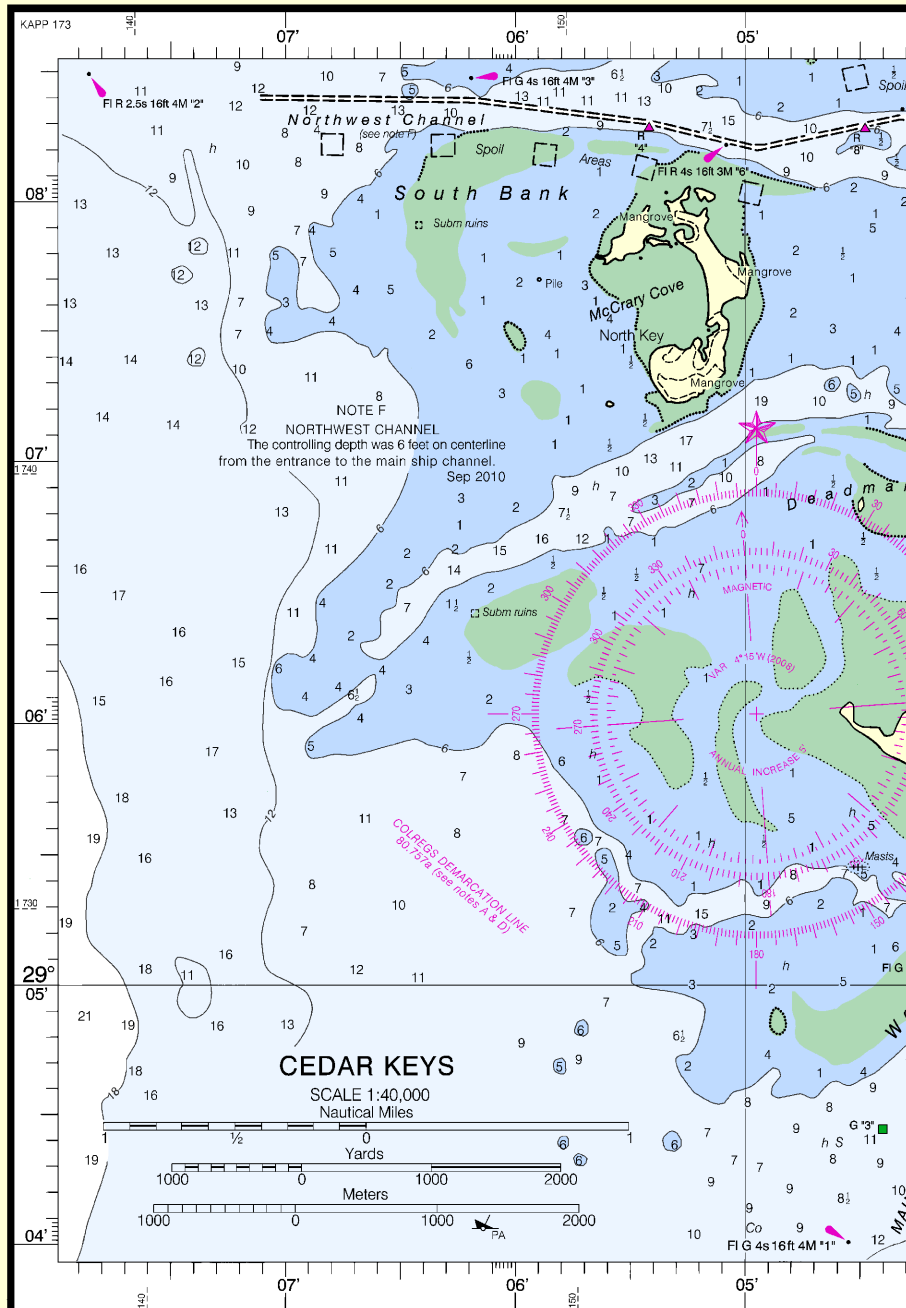
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**LORAN-C GENERAL EXPLANATION**

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz  
 PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL  
 7980.....79,800 Microseconds

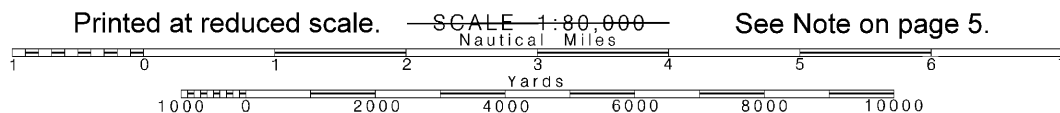
Joins page 14



8

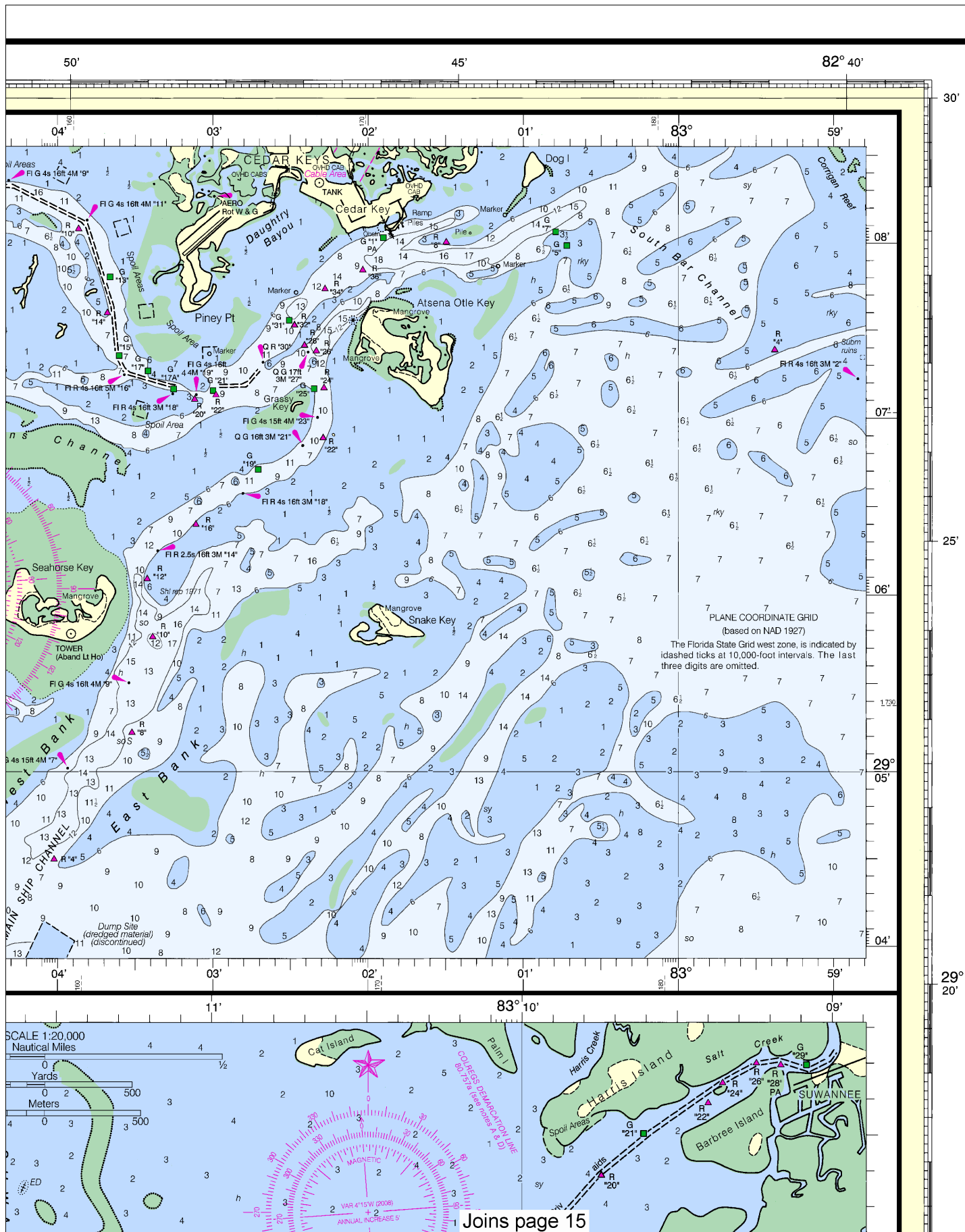
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

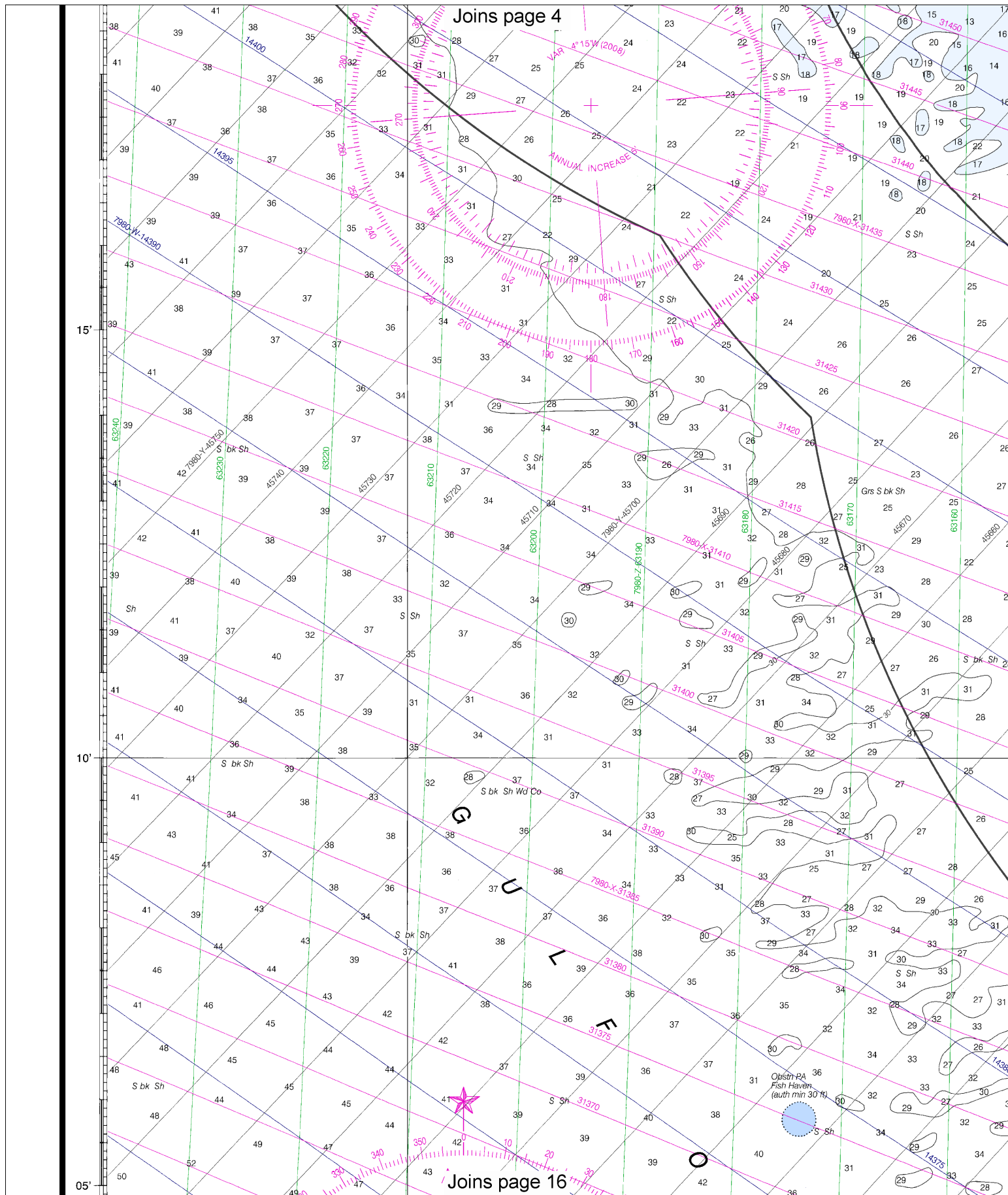
Printed at reduced scale.



See Note on page 5.







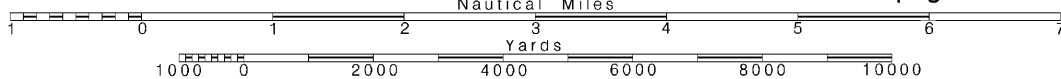
10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

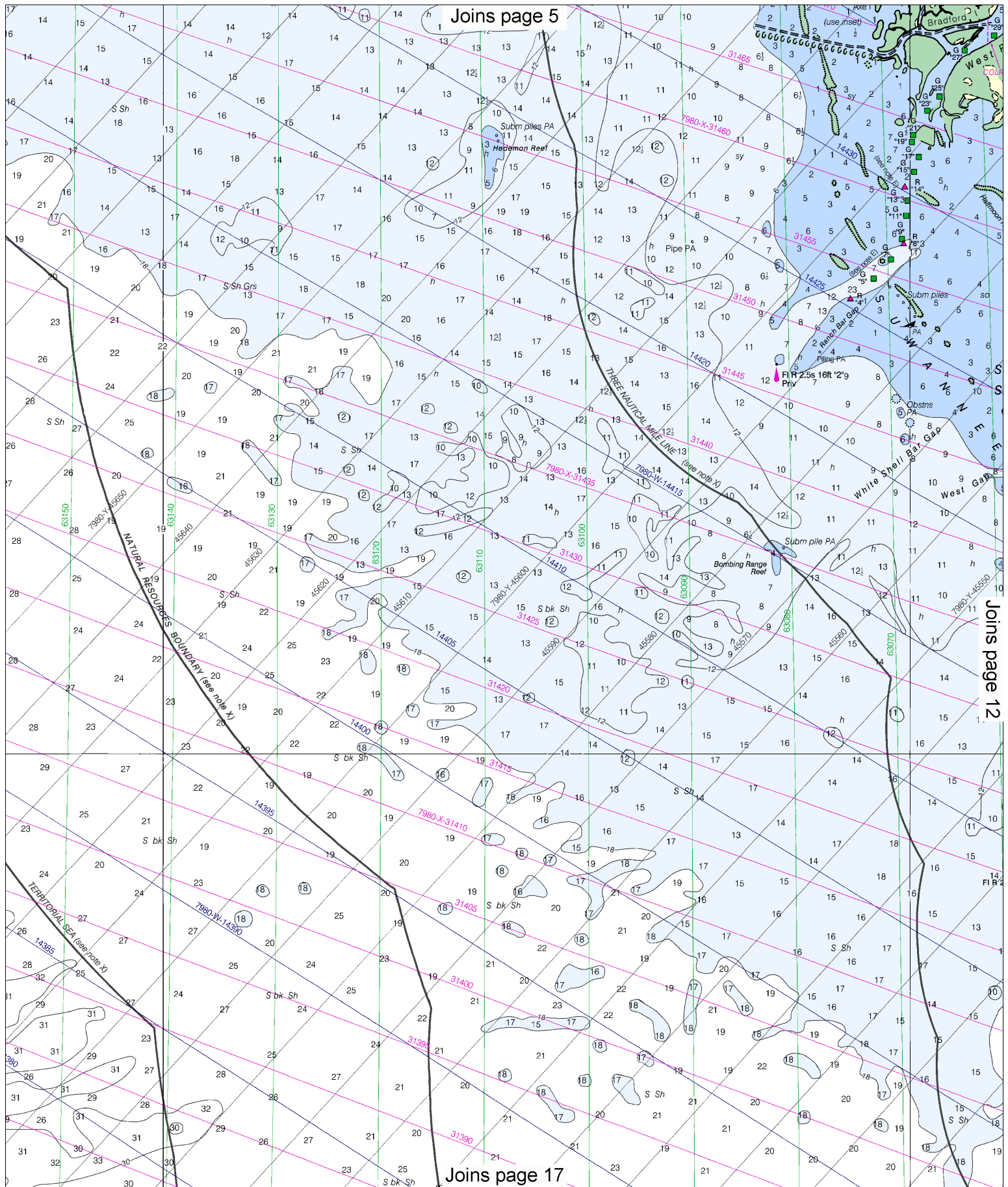
Printed at reduced scale.

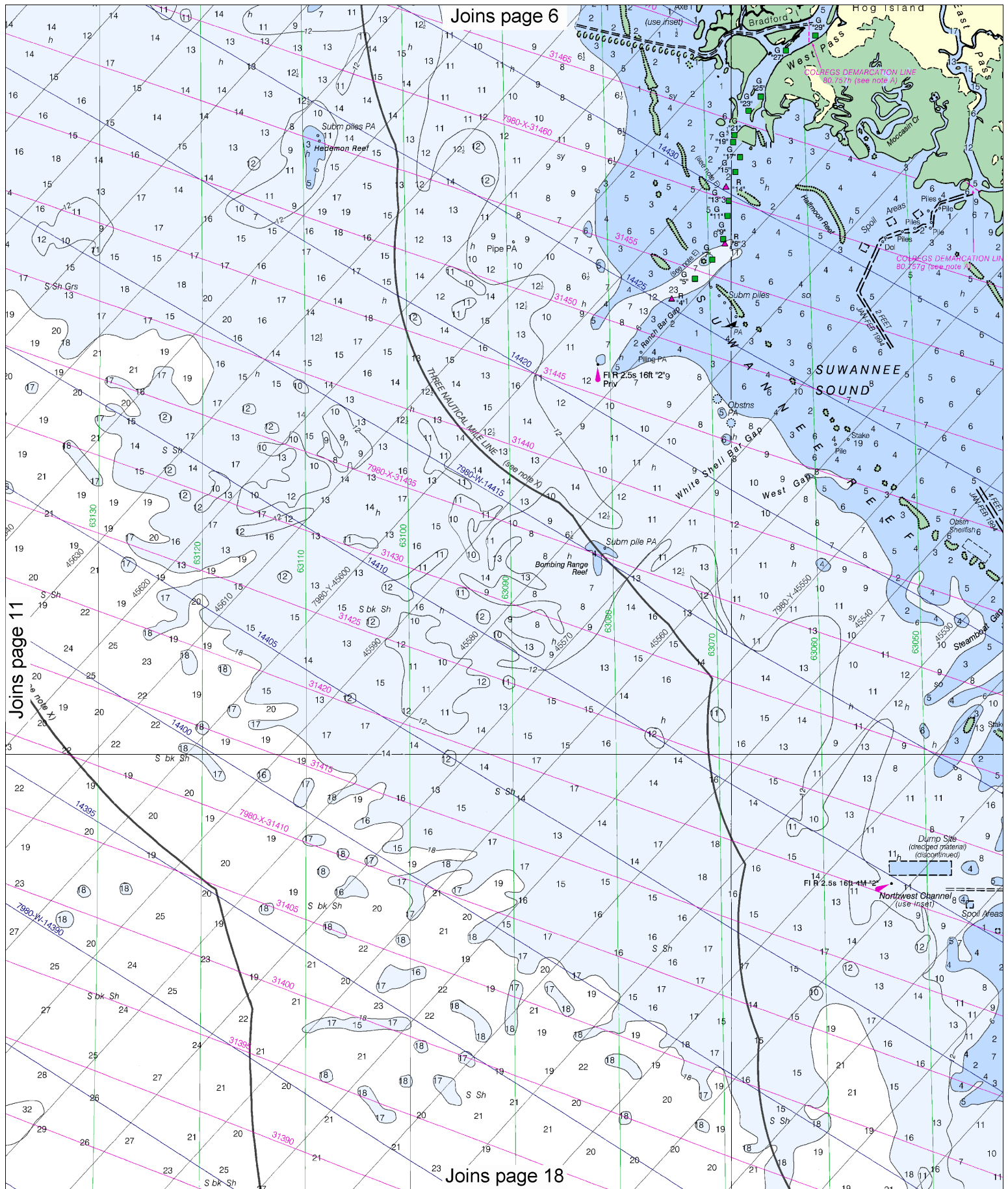
SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

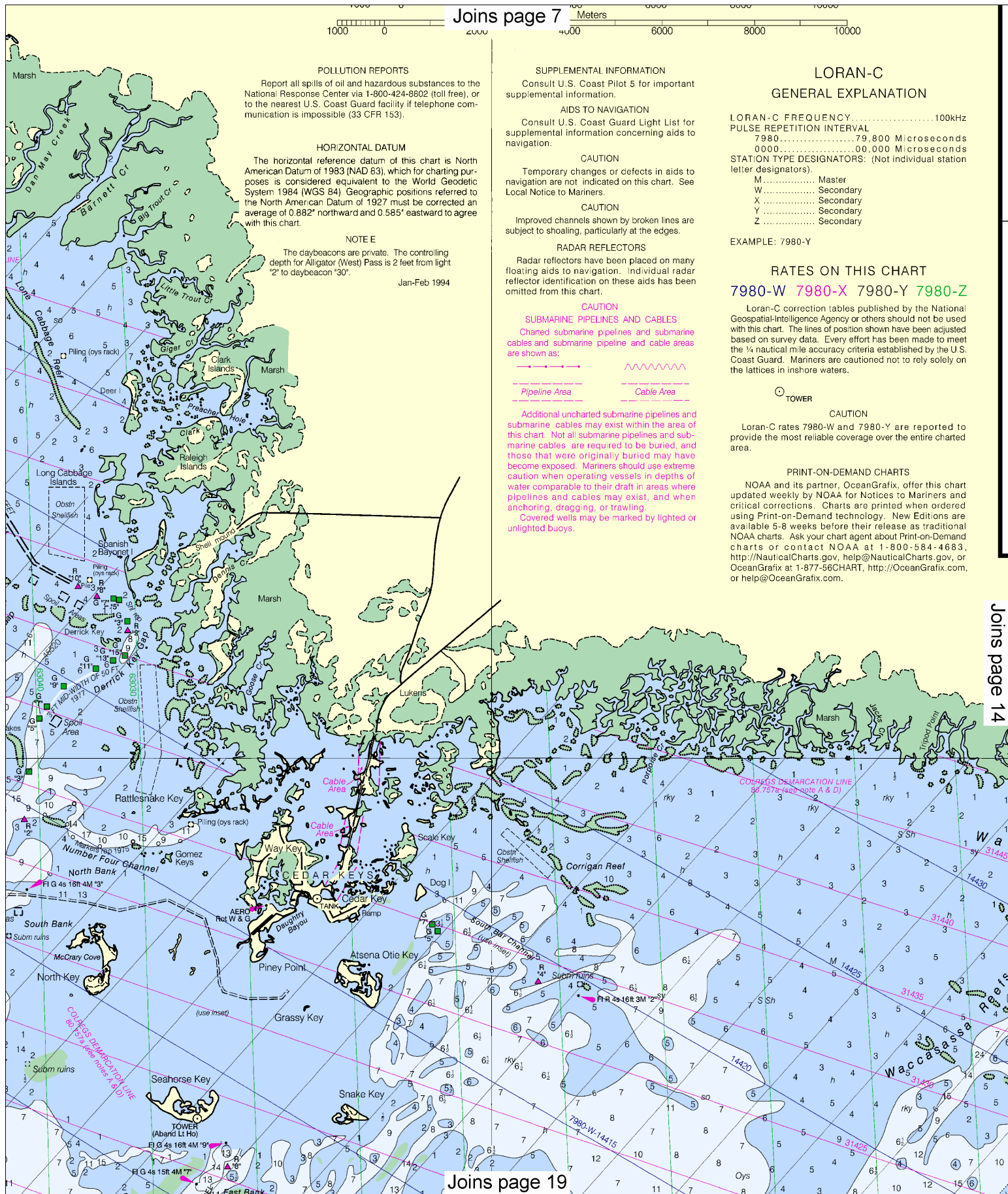












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#### NOTE E

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Jan-Feb 1994

#### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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#### AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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#### CAUTION

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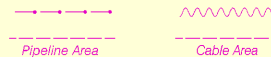
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#### CAUTION

##### SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

#### LORAN-C

##### GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz  
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL  
7980.....79,800 Microseconds  
0000.....00,000 Microseconds  
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).

M.....Master  
W.....Secondary  
X.....Secondary  
Y.....Secondary  
Z.....Secondary

EXAMPLE: 7980-Y

##### RATES ON THIS CHART

7980-W 7980-X 7980-Y 7980-Z

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the 1/4 nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.



#### CAUTION

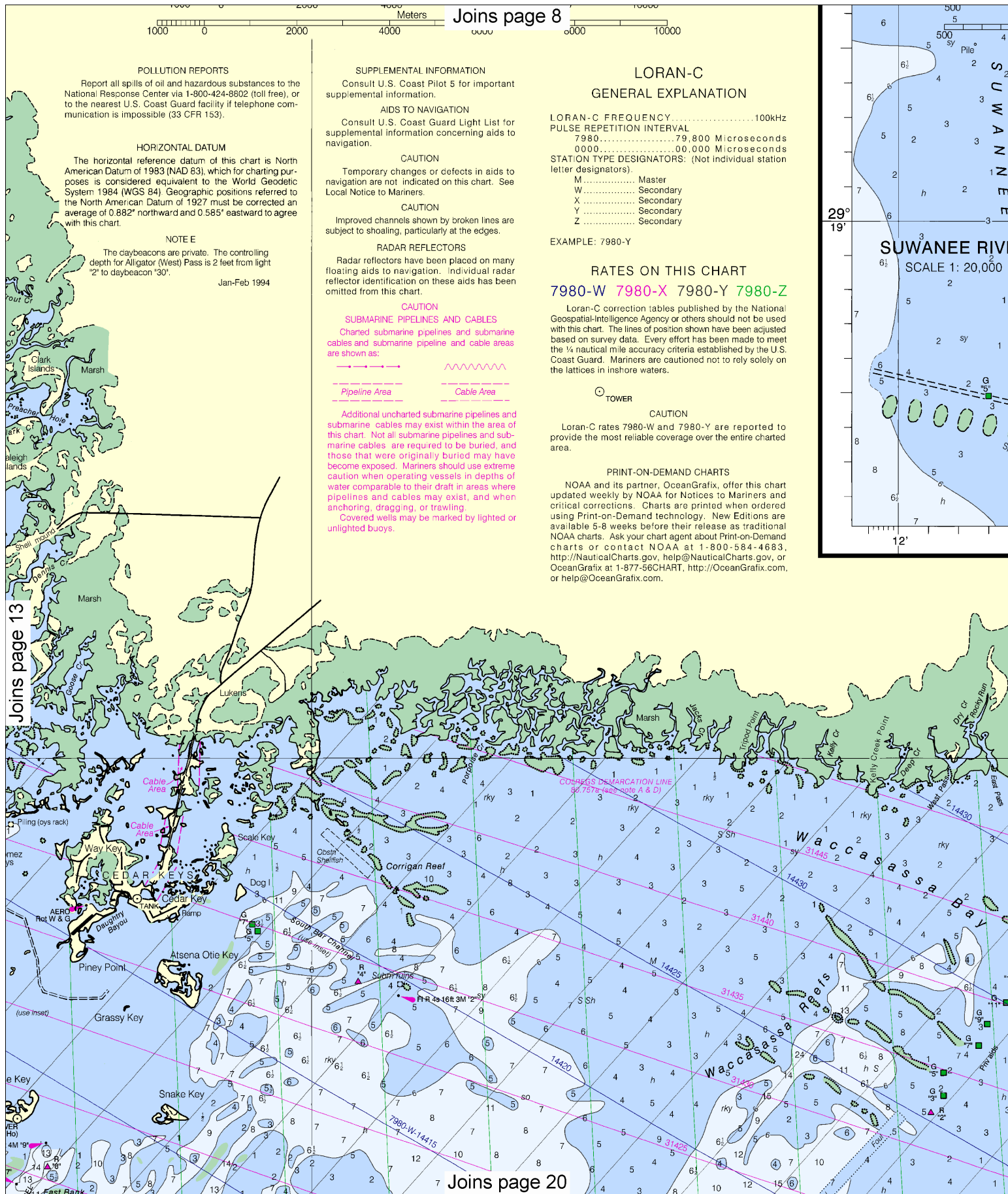
Loran-C rates 7980-W and 7980-Y are reported to provide the most reliable coverage over the entire charted area.

##### PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).

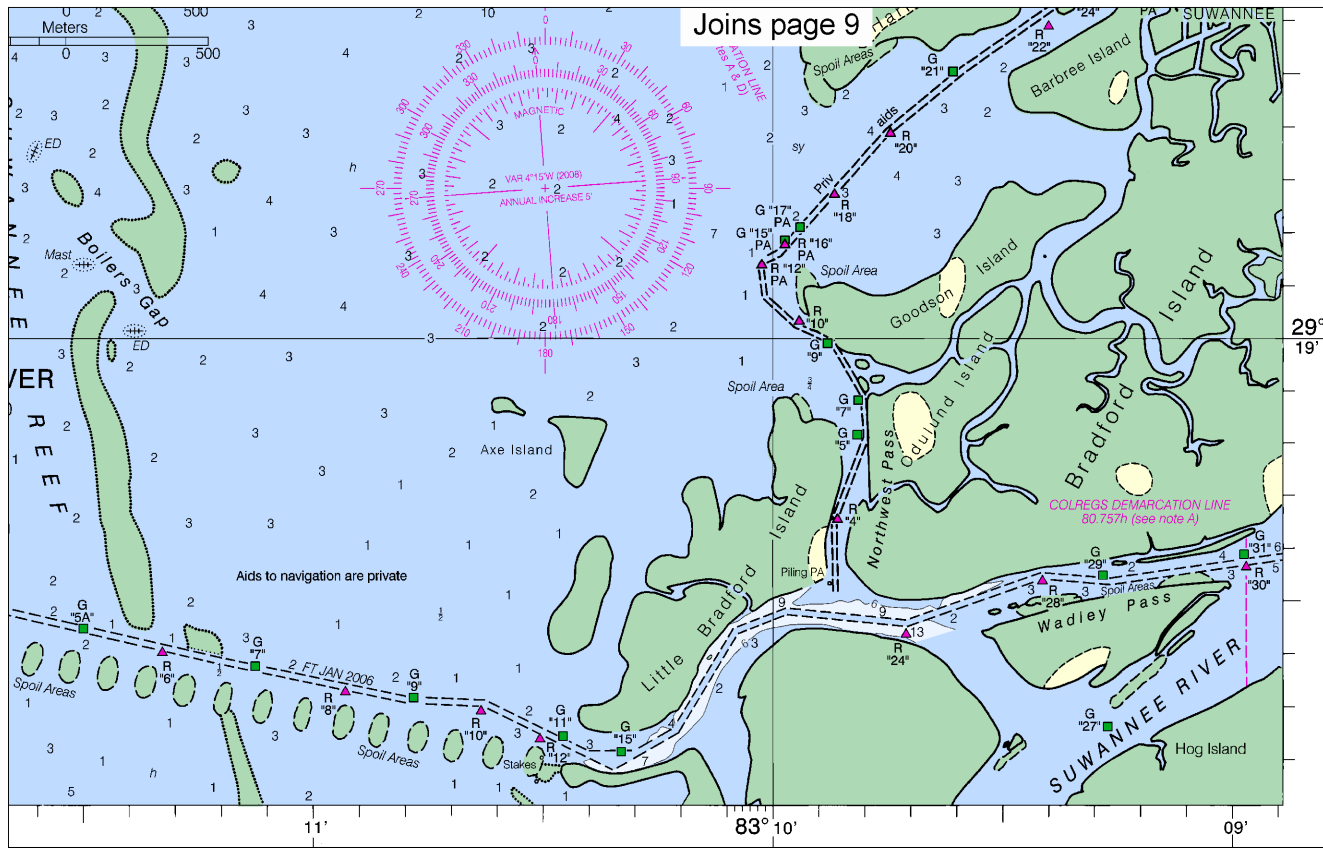
Joins page 19

Joins page 14

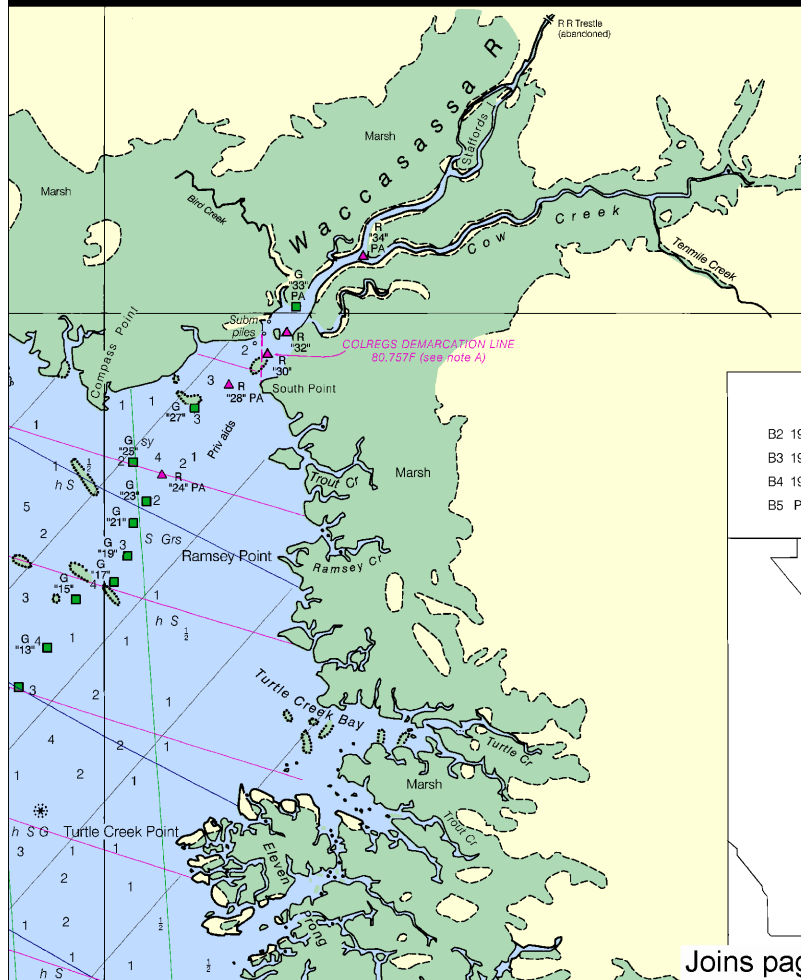


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 9



#### NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

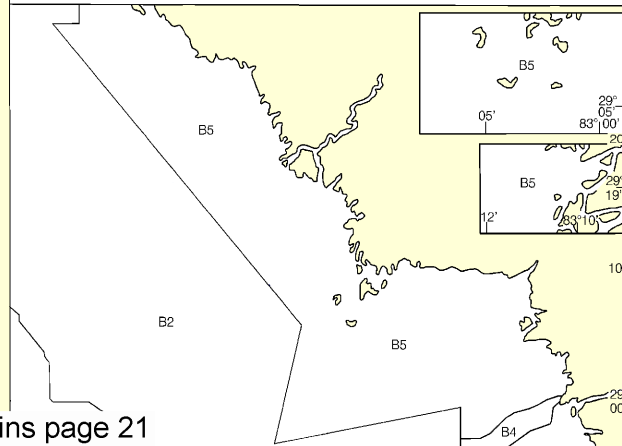
#### SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

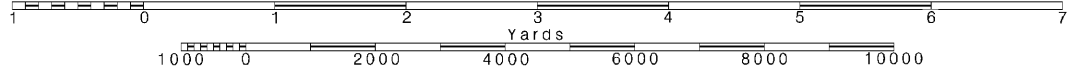
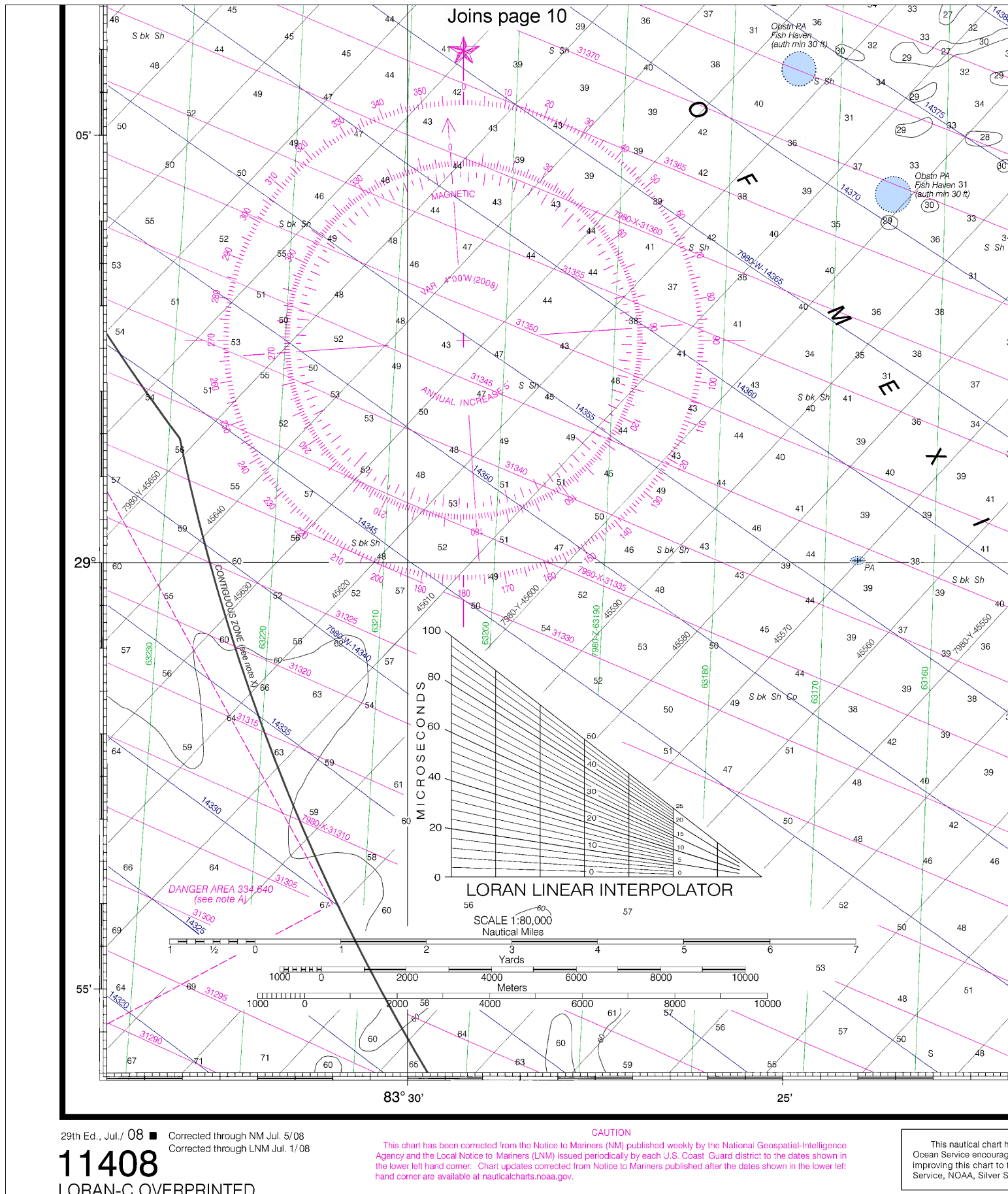
#### SOURCE

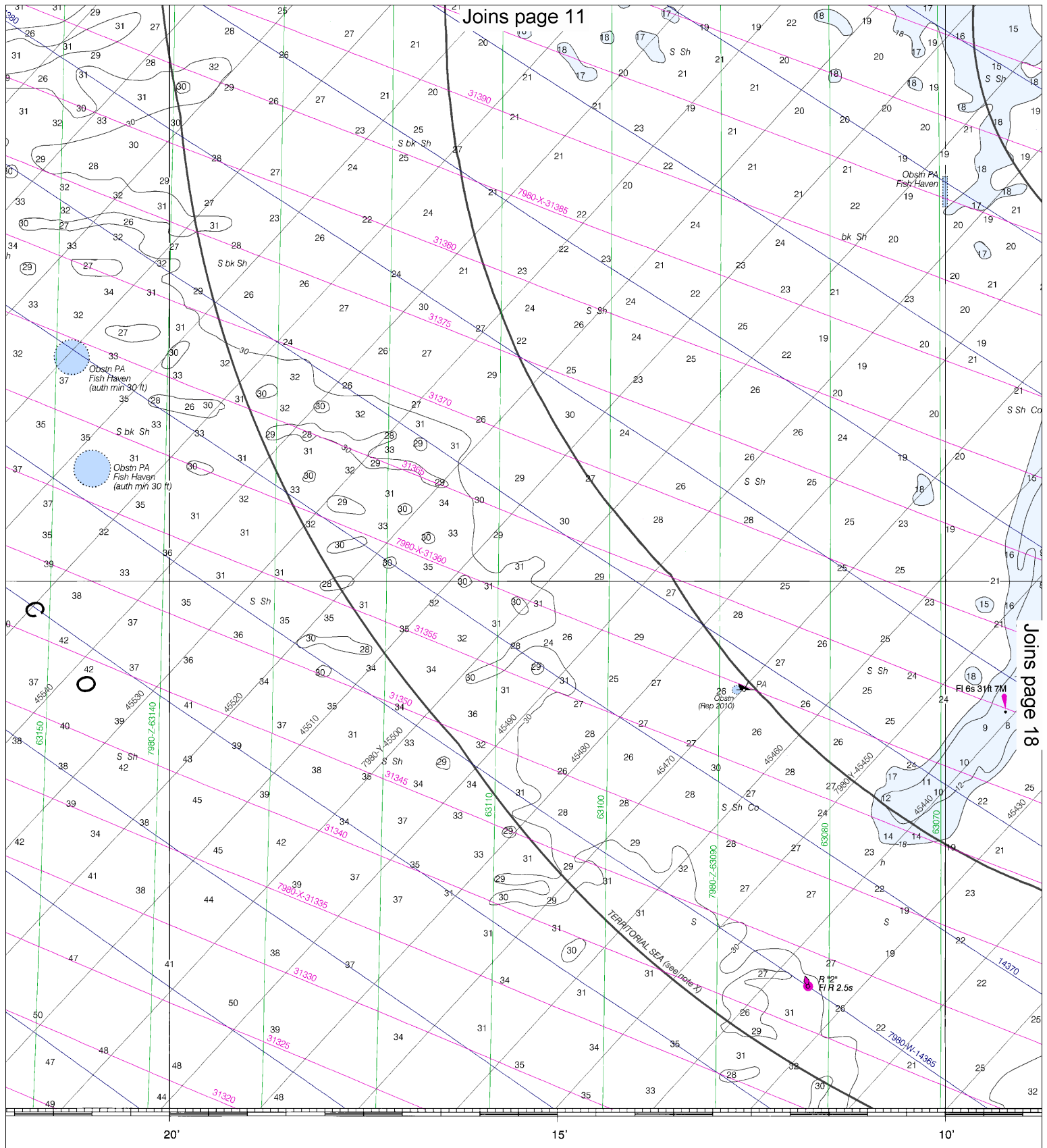
B2 1970-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3 1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4 1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5 Pre-1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

Joins page 21

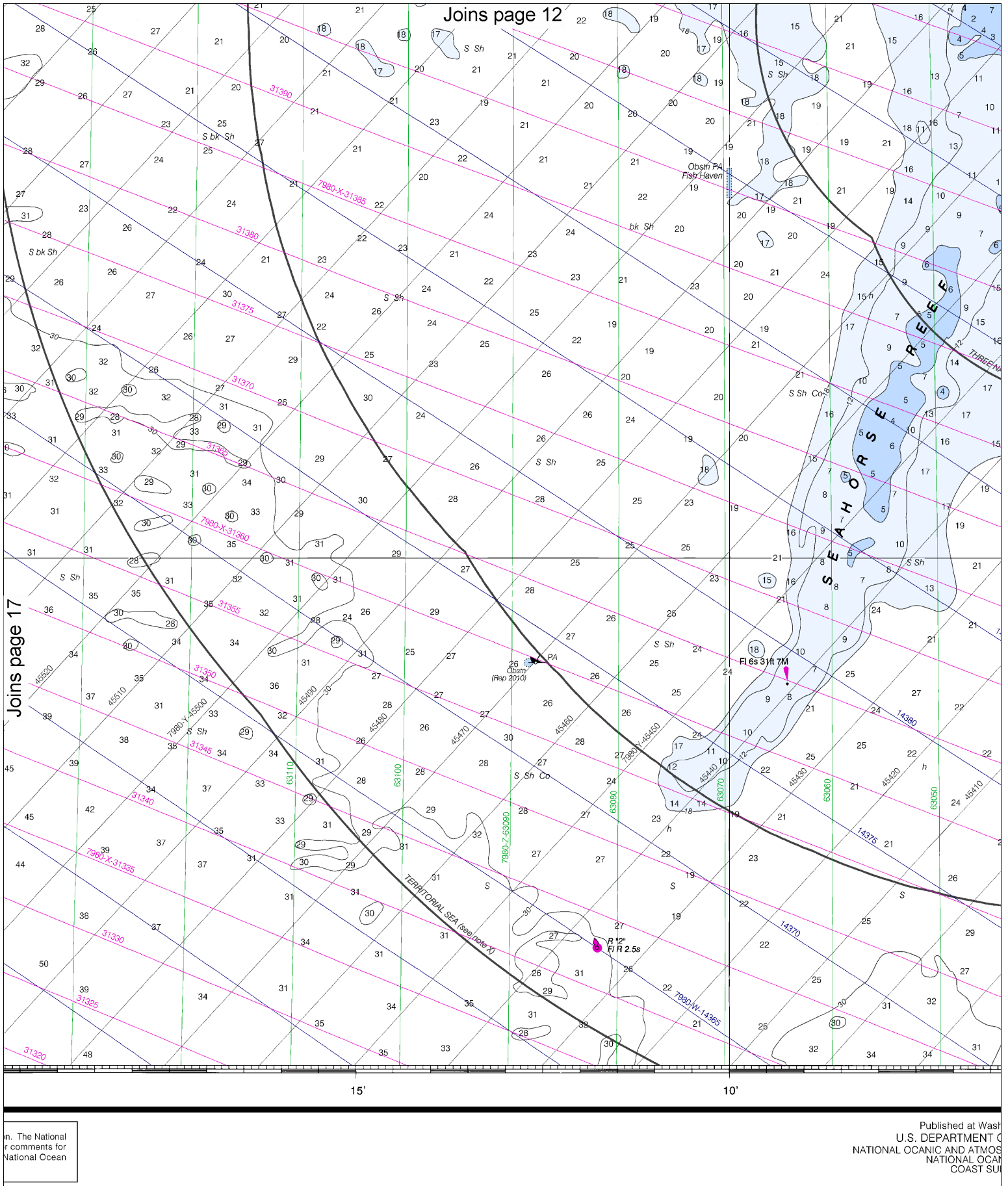








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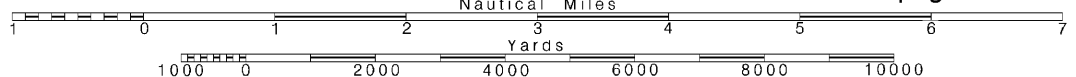
18

Note: Chart grid  
lines are aligned  
with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

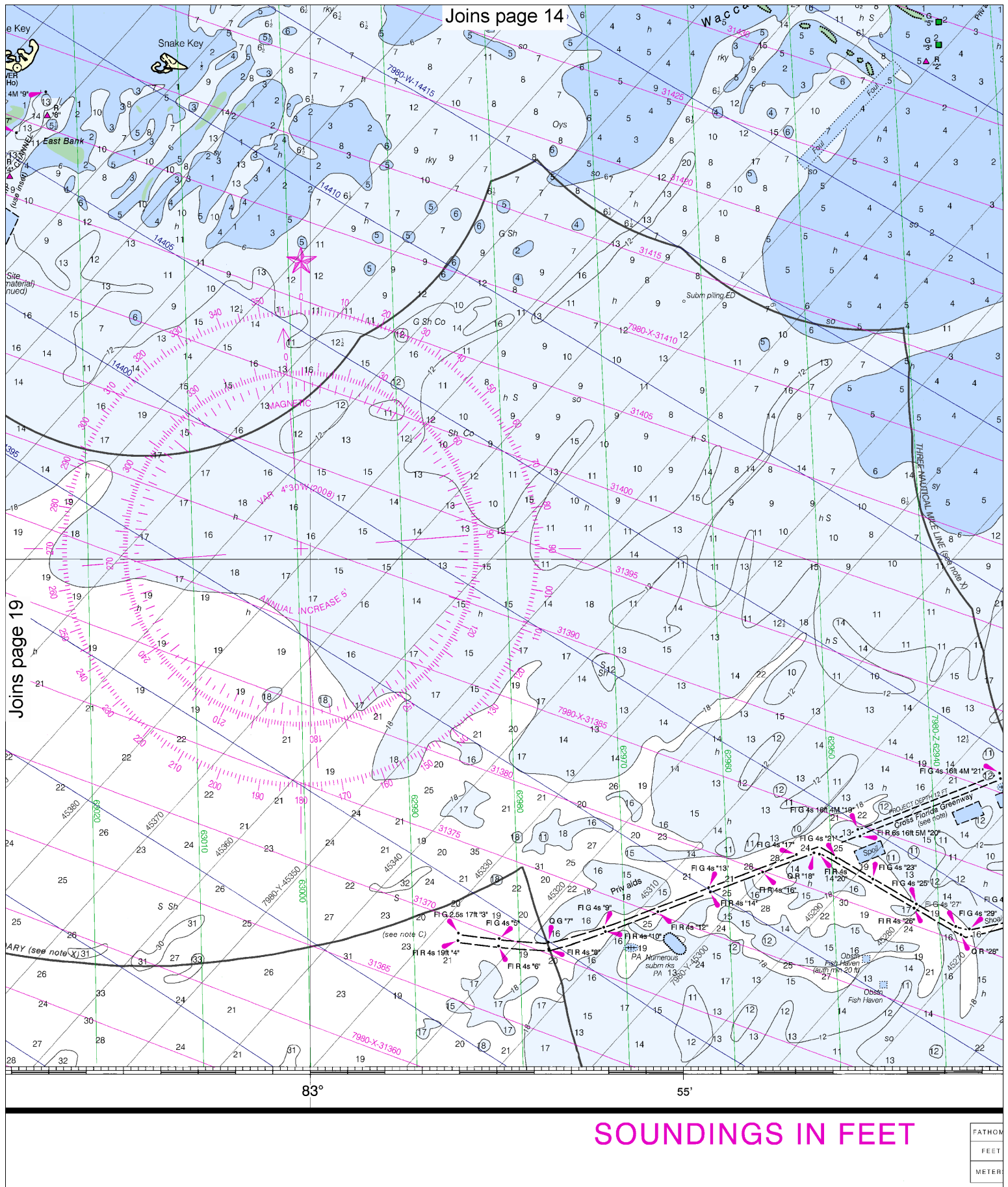
SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



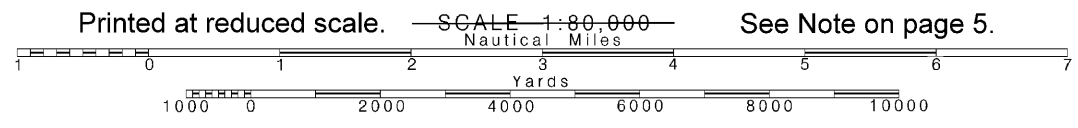






20

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.











## VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16** – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

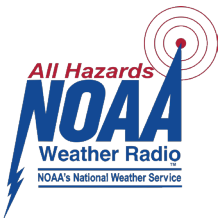
**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

**Getting and Giving Help** — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

## Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

**HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!**



**NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR)** is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

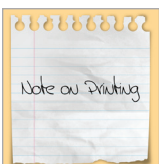
<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

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Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	<a href="http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs">http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs</a>
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National Weather Service	—	<a href="http://www.weather.gov/">http://www.weather.gov/</a>
National Hurricane Center	—	<a href="http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/">http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/</a>
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NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



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